State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The State has enacted women specific and women related legislations like Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, a number of labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1966, the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994. Further, National Commission for Women set up on 31.1.1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 is also charged with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of the various laws concerning women.

Further, the Government of India has formulated various programmes for skill training, income generation, women's mobilisation in self-help groups and to economically empower women. e.g. Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum Production Units (NORAD), Condensed Courses and Vocatoinal Training, Socio-Economic Programme, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) and Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP). The Government has set up the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to provide credit to women through NGOs etc. There are also various support services such as Working Women's Hostels, Short Stay Homes, Creches, Family Counselling Centres which are being provided as well as schemes for awareness generation, legal literacy, and dissemination of information. The Central Social Welfare Board runs many of these schemes.

To change the mindset of the society towards women and the girl child, the Government has also introduced the Scheme of Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY).

फर्जी विश्वविद्यालयों को रोकने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम में संशोधन करना

1968. **श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री 26 फरवरी, 1999 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 537 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार फर्जी विश्वविद्यालयों को रोकने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है; और,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) और (ख) सरकार ने जाली विश्वविद्यालयों को रोकने के लिए उपाय सुझाने हेतु एक टास्क फोर्स गठित किया था। टास्क फोर्स की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार ऐसे जाली विश्वविद्यालयों को चलाने के लिए दंड से संबंधित विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबंधों में संशोधन पर विचार कर रही है।

Nomination in the Board of Governors of KVS

1969. SHRI RAGHAVJI:
SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 266, given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd July, 1998 and state:

(a) whether a nominee of the Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh has been placed on KVS and its Board of Governors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for a change in Government's stance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (c)